

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 15 and 16 to read as follows:

It should be noted that the insulator in addition to supporting the pin, is used to control the impedance of the pin. The impedance of the pin over the length 81-1 is controlled to be less than the characteristic impedance of the mating coaxial cable (which is typically 50 Ohms or 75 Ohms). This is accomplished by making the ID of connector 71 and the OD of pin 81-1 such that the impedance of this length of transmission line is approximately equal to the characteristic impedance, and adding insulator material to insulator 83 in the region between 71 and 81-1 to reduce the net impedance to a lower value. The manipulation of impedance in the insulators and/or the connectors along with adjusting the internal dimensions of the main body produces a structure which starts off with an impedance of about 80% to 90% of the cable characteristic impedance in one connector, then an increase in impedance (approximately 200% to 250% of the cable characteristic impedance), in the main body, and then through a length of lower impedance (again about 89% to 90% of the cable characteristic impedance) in the other connector, and then to the cable (not shown). These impedance control and compensate for the effects of GDT 87, and improve higher frequency RF performance, particularly above 2 Ghz.